

## Equity

Everybody has a presumed status of being a public US citizen. And it is a standing status that everyone has unknowingly consented to by ignorance, but they still have to consent to it. We have to return to becoming a private citizen, a status as of prior to March 9, 1933. Take a look at FDR's inauguration on March 4, 1933. Behind him are no less than nine Knights of Columbus people wearing their hats with all the fancy plumes on top. This was to give a message to the Roman Catholics that this man was acceptable to the Vatican. The fact is that FDR was only a 32<sup>nd</sup> degree Mason, and an apostate Episcopalian. Out of FDR's mouth come the words "This is a day of national consecration". If you look up the word consecration, it indicates that it is something that a priest or archbishop does for a particular piece of church property. On that day, FDR consecrated every man woman and child, all their property, all the businesses, all the labor, to the papacy. He was flanked to his left by a Jesuit. So on that day, he took everything for the church. So Congress, on March 9, 1933, in the Emergency Banking Relief Act, brought forth the Trading with the Enemy Act which involved seizing all of the public citizens of this country and their property and labor as booty of war.

So this is where we lost it all. This is the day the papacy took it. Archbishop Quigley of Chicago in fact stated at that time that we, the church, are going to take all of this country and keep it. He goes on to say, in 20 years, America will rule the world, and the Catholic Church will rule the world through America. So you can see that the church has kept this a secret that they rule America. So they rule America through Obama, and have done so through every president from FDR on. The inauguration was moved to January 20 from May 4, because it was the inauguration of the commander in chief, the conqueror. That is why they play hail to the chief every time the CEO of America, Inc. shows up. We have a de facto military government that is martial law. We are living in a military dictatorship. Everybody has been given the martial process in court, because we are treated as enemy belligerents. Everybody today is living under martial law in America. **Everybody in jail or prison is a prisoner of war.** We the citizens are treated as enemies and belligerents living in occupied territories. That is why the gold fringed flag is seen everywhere. The gold fringed flag is everywhere in our face yet we don't even know why it happened.

So what we must learn to do is to take back our consent and become private citizens again. And when you revert back to the private citizen status of section 1 of the 14<sup>th</sup> amendment everything changes. We must learn how to access the equity courts, and use private trust law.

When you become a private citizen, the only law that applies to you is private trust law. Private trust law has its roots going back to the beginning of civilization. Our jurisprudence based on private trust law has come mostly from England through its chancery courts. Significant changes were made in 1933 regarding private trust law in America. In other words, the practice of equity was changed significantly. Most of us have no understanding of the practice of equity.

Quoting a Supreme Court case from Michigan in 1957, in a footnote concerning Hack versus Concrete Wall, the maxim "Equity follows the law", unlike equity's remaining maxims, is limited in its application and operates in very narrow limits. According to Pomeroy, the maxims, in truth, operate only in a very narrow range. To raise it to general principles would be a culpable error. Throughout the great mass of its accumulated jurisprudence, equity instead of following the law,



either ignores it or openly disregards the law. One large division of the equity jurisprudence lies completely outside the at-law. **It is in addition to the law.** And while it leaves the at-law concerning the same subject matter, it is in full force and efficacy in the equity realm. Its doctrines and rules are constructed without any reference to the corresponding doctrines and rules of the at-law. (43:16). A different division of equity jurisprudence is directly opposed to the law which applies to the same subject matter. Its doctrines and rule are so contrary to those of the law that when they are put into operation, the analogous legal doctrine and rules are displaced and nullified.

What they are saying here is that there is the division of equity that is the complete opposite of the at-law. So what we're seeing here is that when we are dealing with a private citizen, there is a completely different set of rules and law. These rules do not apply until you are proven to be a private citizen. "Equity does not come to the aid of a volunteer". "To receive equity you have to do equity". As an aside, many people believe the remedy lies within commercial courts. However it all depends on what you define to be a remedy for success. The definition of success that we are using implies that we win with total annihilation, not merely a dismissal. Winning is to be recognized as the true owner of everything in question. Everything is to be gathered and given to me the winner. We do not wish to be merely the creditor, because by doing so we have waved our rights to the cestui que trust.

(48:28) What Pomeroy refers to when he speaks of public is to refer to it as "shadow titles". Let us look at the certificate of live birth that has been issued. It is a legal nature title because it has two signatures on it. It is authorizing the right of conveyance of something. One cannot use the legal nature title in commerce, so they create a shadow title. You had a legal nature title at the hospital but it doesn't show up at your door, only the shadow title does.

You had a legal nature title at the hospital but you never got it. They derive a shadow titles from that and sent it to you. In 1933, they removed private primary money from the public. This changes everything. To achieve a real success in the court, you **must** be recognized as a private citizen by a real Chancellor. There are a couple of them in every state. You must go to a different door in the federal chancery system. Until you are recognized by a Chancellor as being the cestui que beneficial interest holder of everything, you haven't won anything. You have simply postponed the matter. A discharge is merely a postponement. If you succeed in accessing the cestui que trust, you can't talk about it in the public. You would be co-mingling public and private which is a crime. You can't talk about the cestui que trust in the courtroom because that court is public. Remember that there is no money; that you cannot mix the public and private, and you must stay in honor at all costs.

You can't even use the word public anymore. It's all martial, not public. If you peel away the martial, there is no public remaining. It is all martial. They use the term public policy, only to dumb us down. The Trading with the Enemy Act of 1917 is the **entire** basis for your public policy. There is no private law for the public citizen. Remember that the common-law right to contract was eliminated by the Erie Railroad versus Tompkins court case of 1938. An individual is one of the persons under The Emergency Banking Relief Act. That was the supercharger for the Trading with the Enemy Act which was then brought into the country. Every person today is viewed as being a person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States as stated in the



Emergency Banking Relief Act, **not** the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment, Section 1 as most people erroneously believe.

They were all seized as booty and considered to be enemy belligerents living in occupied territories. We, the public, are not under the Constitution. We are under only two statutes. The statutes being USC Title 12, section 95a, which is the Emergency Banking Relief Act, which brought forth The Trading with the Enemy Act, Title 50, Appendix 5b. These are the only two statutes that are ever brought into any court action, and form the basis for all jurisdiction of any court, state or federal. That is why they fly the War Powers flag. Anytime we see the word "person" used today, they are talking about the definition as used in the Banking Emergency Relief Act, not the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment.

Now we have two definitions of the word "person" and two definitions of the word "individual", essentially a public definition and a private definition. If you do not use the word private in your paperwork you are defecting to the public definition. So we write "Special and Private" in the margins of our paperwork. That alone sets you apart in all inner stellar travel. You are now in a completely different category as in the maxim. "What is not included is excluded. What is not excluded is included". That's just a maxim. If you put "Special and Private" on your paperwork you cannot be put into the general category. You cannot be general/public and private at the same time. Everything that is public is martial.

Everybody is an enemy, looked upon as a captured belligerent living in occupied territory. You are booty of a conqueror (59:14). They had even changed the definition of equity. It is no longer the organic equity that has been handed down to us through the centuries, enforced and governed under maxims. What you're getting is something not by a Chancellor. In their fake equity, do not ever expect to be granted any constitutionally guaranteed rights because you are public not private, so you have no access to guaranteed rights under the Constitution. You are only under a conqueror's version of an equity court. It is not organic. It is but martial executive-equity. It is sometimes referred to as the "concurrent merged martial system".

When the rules of equity and the rules of at-law disagree, the rules of equity shall prevail always. When you go into court you **must** notify the court of the conflict you have. When you do this correctly, the results will be incredible. They will clear the courtroom out because they have to switch rules. This is necessary to prevent co-mingling of the private and public or more properly the private and the martial. You will need to go into a private room in order to be treated specially. It is because you have a conflict with the at-law. And that will be recognized by them. The conflict is the commingling of private and public which is a criminal act that you will not be tricked into committing and they cannot force you otherwise since they would be an accessory to a crime.

When you are recording documents, when you recognize yourself as being a private citizen, they will not give you any trouble recording your documents. As soon as you note in your paperwork that this is drafted and requested to be recorded by a private citizen, everything will go smoothly and they will record it. (After your signature, you always say "Private Citizen".) When you are recorded as a Private Citizen, even the numbers that are stamped on your paperwork are different. They are from an abstract category not a general legal category.



In the reading from the Trading with the Enemy Act of 1917, page 59, it clearly shows how to become entitled to the property held by the alien property custodian. That entitlement is clearly indicated when the individual is a private citizen. (What took us so long to see this?) They are preserving those funds and safeguarding them until that private citizen shows up. It even shows you how to claim that interest (1:10:14). You must file a Notice of Interest with the president. And then if you don't hear from the president's office in 60 days, bring in a "Bill in Equity" and make the treasurer a defendant. You will have to practice trust law. You have to claim equitable title to the funds as a Private Citizen. This is an action in organic equity. You must be acting in good faith and have clean hands. You will enforce your action using maxims only. (There are only 12 maxims to know). It will absolutely fly as long as you are a Private Citizen.

Back in 1917, the penalty for disclosing to the public this information about the Act had a \$10,000 and 10 year sentence attached to it. Technically it is not martial law it is martial rule. It is to keep the peace. When he went into the office to get his driver's license and tags renewed, and they saw that he was designating himself as a private citizen, he received his non-expiring renewals in the mail with no fees. They asked for no money. That also included his non-expiring license tag renewal. And why is that? Private Citizens don't pay for the right to travel. All licensing comes from the Act, and the Act does not apply to private citizens. The Act I am referring to is the Trading with the Enemy Act of course. In the commercial realm, everything is driven by licensing. Everything that the enemy (the Public) does, he must be licensed to do. The Trading with the Enemy Act is the basis for all fees, all fines, all the penalties, the whole in-personem jurisdiction issue. When the enemy wants to marry between themselves, they have to have a license. *Pay up because the says commander so.*

(1:17:37). The issue that a lot of people are confused about today is whether the courts that we have today are admiralty courts. This is most assuredly wrong! Admiralty in America today is only civil and it's only federal. There is no criminal jurisdiction in admiralty. The only criminal jurisdiction in admiralty that we see is in England. (There is some controversy on this assertion). What is going on is a **colorable** admiralty under martial rules and laws. It is the principles of admiralty under martial law that is going on. In their courtrooms your substantive rights are being violated, not your constitutional rights. Its substantive equitable due process rights that cannot be seen in their court room of the martial government. That is why they steamroll you.

What you want to establish in the court is the fact that a trust is a **variable** in this case. You state "I grant the court by special deposit the use of my name for future return of my interest". By so doing, you have grabbed both hats and there is no money for the court to make off of you (piracy). You see they cannot see substantive rights in that court. You say "Let the record show that the judge agrees by acquiescence that trusts are a variable in this case". The court has received the name on special deposit. You let them know that they don't get the name for free today. You are only getting it on special deposit for a limited time today. Essentially by grabbing both hats you have grabbed both chairs and the pirating by the court is now not possible. It is creating an implied trust. You did not assign a trustee or any sort of thing so it is not an express trust. There is a maxim that says "No trust can fail for lack of a trustee". Do not assign any trustee, because it is not necessary and in fact should not be done. Keep the trust as implied. The only thing that matters is that you are not the trustee implied or expressed. Everything else does not matter. You are saying you are the grantor/beneficiary, granting the name on special deposit,



resulting in you grabbing both hats (or chairs). You don't give a damn who the trustee is. This is very important to understand.

"He who claims trusts must prove trusts". So you grab the transcript of the hearing/trial and show the acquiescence to the fact that there is a trust involved, and that it is a variable in this case. Court transcription shows all the elements of the trust: intent, purpose, parties, what was transferred. The res of the trust is what was transferred. The name is what was transferred under special deposit. Does anyone wish to disclaim what I have just said about the trust being a variable? You now have the proof on record that the trust is a variable in this case. You have proven there is the trust in the private and you are now to succeed in your remedy.

In equity, the judge must now become your advocate. Under the rules of equity there are no charges. There has to be under the rules of equity a real party of interest the so-called RPOI. The RPOI must be the damage party of course. The damage party must be present in the court room. In equity, the charges were all extinguished already. You say "When there is a conflict of law between the rules of equity and the rules of law over the same matter, the rules of equity shall always prevail. I require that this case be sealed and the rules of equity shall apply". "He who wants equity must do equity".

In America as opposed to Canada (they have no Trading with the Enemy Act) you must do one extra step. We must correct our true status as being a private citizen of the United States. We will do a private tribunal and will bring our equitable causes to the proper parties and we are going to exclude the public. You say, "I demand you show cause why my private citizen substantive rights should be co-mingled with enemy belligerents. For be it resolved that this court case shall proceed privately and sealed and so excluded from the public."

What you will get is a private ruling by a Chancellor which is something that you have never seen before in your life. In one case the individual received two envelopes. One was an envelope labeled "Public", and the other envelope was labeled "Private". Inside the public envelope were blank pages and a signature of the Chancellor. Inside the private envelope was the hand written decree completely in his favor because the judge acted as his advocate. The handwritten private decree was printed in all lowercase letters on the backside of the submitted papers. Notice, it was hand printed in all small letters, no capital letters anywhere. In the private decree all the debts were extinguished, and all the trust issues were fully recognized and given proper justice, a complete win, a total annihilation of the opponent. He even got the proceeds from the CRIS file. (1:40:25).

In the Debt Relief Act of 1793, it literally tells you that you can do a conveyance from your estate to settle the debts against you that had you in prison. But you see in 1793, they were private citizens, not public citizens as we have now. The private citizen has the unalienable rights. When someone was doing this in modern times, someone from the treasury told him that he has to release the judge. The person at the treasury said that after you do this release, he will handle this matter personally. Notice that he is acting as the advocate. The Knights Templars of the past are the Jesuits of today they run the Federal Reserve in the banking system, in fact all the central banks. Incidentally, the only real money is the money in your spendthrift account.

When the legal and equitable titles are merged, the trust dissolves. There is no registry system for equitable title. This would be co-mingling public and private, but you can give notice of it.



(Aside remark) A woman in the audience stated that her father was a spook, that is, a CIA agent. He told her to say that if anyone ever asks you if you are a citizen, you will state that you are a private citizen of the United States. For public citizens, the Constitution is a dead letter. The contract is private law. Penal Code is martial law which is of course public. In court you do not do appeals. You do writs like writs of mandamus, writs of prohibition, writ of error etc. The writs are all equity.

When you are doing equity, you only have to know 12 maxims. On the legal at-law side there are 60 million codes to know. It boggles the mind and it's martial. But once you are out of martial law, you are in organic equity on the private side. You are not going to find any attorney who argues with maxims; they must be solicitors. That is why we bring Chancellor Henry R Gibson, the Tennessee solicitor into mention. It is highly recommended that you read the first 77 sections of his book. It is flawless and all the Supreme Court decisions before 1933 will cite Gibson. He is the procedural equity master of all full American equity implementation. His book is called Suits in Chancery, 1907. He gives you hundreds of simple templates that will positively work. His book is phenomenal. And can be downloaded off the Internet. Especially look at sections 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24. That court is called exclusive equity. (2:02:11).

And after you establish your private status, you will be sure to do a total rescission of signature on all of the suretyship type of agreement that might exist. Every time you sign your name on anything, you always put the word "agent" after it, so that no one can assume you are in suretyship. There are no trust titles in the public. You cannot drag your private trust titles into the public that is commerce. Until there is a confectionery is no debt. Notice that after a person is convicted, they wait around for a couple of months, waiting for you to extinguish the charges, the debt. But no one has any idea how to discharge the debt so they end up going to prison instead.

The rights of the parties in the trust spring from the formation of the trust, not the indentures. You will never get enforcement of that trust in a martial court. Things can be accomplished in an equity court with very little writing. For example: "I'm the grantor/beneficiary of a trust now established and now declare that these proceedings are damaging my rights in the private". You make a statement twice to give second witness to it. Bam, the gavel came down and the hearing was canceled; the case was dismissed. Another way of looking at it, you need to start doing government, that is, canceling the debts because only you can do that. They are helpless to do that without you doing it for them. (2:12:55)

Trust law is enforced in the UCC, article 8 in a footnote. In that footnote it says that not all securities, assets are covered under article 8. Some assets are to be covered under trust law. That is the Stargate into equity and trust law. This allows you to look into an entirely new world of trust law. It gives you the out that not all securities are covered under Article 8 of the UCC. In Gibson's book sections 21, 22, he talks about "legal by characteristic" and "legal by nature", "equitable by characteristic" and "equitable by nature". You have to be a private citizen and be able to prove you are a private citizen. You do that through trust law. That is because private rights are in trusts. It is like the bridge from the public to the private. The rights that you are enforcing our equitable rights. If it is a trust, it must be treated as a trust.

If anyone attempts to disclaim it is a trust, then they have a problem because if they're holding the assets in a trust, then they have to admit they are doing a trust. You can't have it both ways.



They can't be a trustee and refuse to acknowledge holding the property. If they are going to disclaim the trust then the government is going to have to disclaim the property in total. You don't care if the judge says he doesn't want to be trustee, but he is still holding trustee property so he would have to come up with somebody to be trustee, but you don't care who the trustee is. Just be sure that they tell you who this trustee is. You need to empower the judge in his chambers to discharge any debts. You can be a contributing beneficiary without being the trustee. You don't want all the judges recusing themselves. That would be a very time-consuming and wasteful experience. Do it in the private in chambers. The question is who has the duty as the trustee, but for sure it is not you.

You are a private citizen; the indentures of the trust have already been done. If you were a private citizen, you do not have to accept their oath of office. They have already taken an oath of office. They just had to take it for you as a private citizen (2:32:53). When you start to distinguish legal nature from legal characteristics, a trust indenture in the private is a legal characteristic document. It cannot be seen in an at-law court. It has no meaning or governance in such a court. That is why you call it a legal characteristic. A legal nature court is statute and codes, statute and codes, statute and codes, tort, statute and codes, etc., ad nauseum. A private trust indenture is not legal nature; it is a legal characteristic document. The Constitution is not a legal nature document. It is a legal characteristic document on par with a private trust indenture.

"You will be making a special restrictive visitation with my private tribunal to judge the matter today." When the judge heard this he got up and walked out of court and waited outside for them to leave. Because he brought into witnesses for the private tribunal and there can be only one judge, he had to walk out. Query the judge if you are being recognized as a party to the Constitution and as one of the people. You can pay your debts and taxes with private money but you can't just bring it out into the public. You are not going to see any manifestations of your inalienable rights in the public, only in the private. (2:39:0).

The whole question of whether you are paying your taxes is also not a public issue and cannot be discussed in public. It is a private matter. You don't ask for common-law. However you do want the fundamental rights and privileges and principles that were applied in common-law of distant past. Fundamental rights and privileges is equity. It is important you understand that your private status will not change anything in the public courts. Do you really think you are going to change the conqueror? Reading from section 73 of Gibson: the equitable doctrine concerning priority, "where they are equal priorities of equitable claim, the priority of time will prevail". Your equitable title by nature will always prevail over any claim for example in the UCC. Your claim was at the time of your very birth giving it priority of time.

One of the problems that often come up when proving the existence of a trust in court is that they won't give you a transcript or no court reporter is/was present. This is not a problem. You simply present an affidavit stating that in that court a understanding was reached in which the judge acquiesce to the existence of that trust. You state that they had a chance to disclaim the existence of the trust but they failed to do such. That is the end of the problem regarding proving the trust. Your affidavit will show that you fulfilled the four requirements of a trust, 1) intent, 2) purpose, 3) parties, 4) what was transferred, so they are going to have a very difficult time disclaiming the trust.



Also remember that as a private citizen you are excluded from all the limitations of being a belligerent. You are excluded from the Trading with the Enemy Act entirely. You are excluded from the War Powers Act. You are entitled to total due process and there is no way they can get out of it. You will claim all rights, title and interest in the case as a private citizen of the United States of America. It is doctrine that the equitable title prevails. This is not simply a law or statute. It is **DOCTRINE**. That is 600 years of doctrine that no judge in his right mind is going to violate in private trust law with over 600 years of precedence behind it. This is something even a totally corrupt judge cannot overcome. In fact he will not even dream of doing it. It will be doctrine that will be running in the courts, not their phony law. All you must know is doctrine, principles, and legal process. Completely forget about knowing statutes. If you need to cite a statute, only site its true principles, its intention, what was in the mind of the legislature when it was introduced. It is the intent of the law that is the only thing that matters. So when you get to the sole intent, you are reaching the doctrine behind it. And that is what they cannot beat.

"Equity regards it to have been done what should have been done". This is a very powerful reversal tool is it not? What has happened in the past that should not have had happened shall be all undone by going back into the past and undoing it. That is what equity will do for you. It must change everything to be as if it had never happened. And that is complete justice. Only a court of equity can do that. There is no equivalent remedy at law. You are making a claim that you hold all rights title and interest as a private citizen of the United States and you are you to settle the matter and to settle all claims here and now and find out if anybody else has a superior claim. Anyone with a superior claim is to come forward now with a higher or prior equal claim. A legal fiction can never have an equal claim. Equity looks through the form, and into the substance. Does a legal fiction have any substance? Does it have a heartbeat? Does it have substance like a man has substance? A legal fiction has absolutely no substance. It is all characteristic. An equity court will rip through the form and go directly into the substance. The grand solution is the private citizen holding the total equitable title that is the grand solution.

Our founding fathers created a magnificent trust document in the Declaration of Independence. They understood tyranny profoundly well. They set up a law that is a bulwark that the Pope and the kings cannot break through. However this we can be tricked out of. We must reestablish the said bulwark by establishing the existence of the trust and of our private citizenship status. Then their whole scheme disintegrates before you. When we say unalienable rights, we mean that you can go back and correct the mistake you might have made. The real meaning of unalienable is this. The trust establishing the unalienable rights infuriated the Pope and the Jesuits and the kings. This is what made this country the greatest country ever in the history of man but we have been tricked out of it by our ignorance. They can get us to sleep in the public realm through our ignorance; they have one against us. But because they are unalienable rights, you can undo that error.

All contract law fails for lack of consideration in an equity court. For example in foreclosures, there was never any consideration given, so it will be looked upon entirely differently, then it would in an at-law court. It will be seen in a completely different light. Do not be doing appeals on foreclosure actions. You are going to be doing writ of errors on the issues of an equitable cause of action. If you go into Gibson's book, he lists like 25 equitable causes of action. These are the things that you want to list in your equitable action. The case is going to be sealed because they cannot co-mingle public and private. In fact you should never allow any court procedure in the



equitable realm to go forward unless it is to be sealed and it is understood that it is to be sealed. If you can't get it sealed and private, do not proceed to bring your trust stuff into anything. Initiate your case with an affidavit.

The first exhibit will prove your private status. In equity you can fix any mistakes you ever made. There are virtually no statutes of limitation in making these corrections. It only depends upon when you first discover how you can fix the problem. The latches do not apply until you have grasped your errors and now are to fix them. Latches do not apply until you have acquired that understanding. Then you must begin to act. It doesn't matter where the time interval is 40 years or 10 years. As soon as you recognize the error that was made, then you proceed to fix it in equity court.

I remind you, you will never get into equity unless you are a private citizen. In Chancery, they do the process for you. You don't have to be the one enforcing process. If you establish equity on the face of the complaint, you will likely receive a sua sponte response. You let them know that the rules establish that the 1938 Erie Railroad case does apply to you. You will require the Chancery Court to do due process and they will do it. You don't have to serve the summons on the defendants. They do it for you. Chancery is a big difference from the at-law court. The court will come to your aid for the first time in your life. In the at-law world they rule the roost. In the equity world, you rule the roost.

Incidentally, you never want to use the word "sovereign" in describing yourself because that does not help you at all in establishing the fact that you are a private citizen. And after all, you don't have an army so you really aren't sovereign in the sense of having your own army. If you don't have a military you are not sovereign. When George Soros was sued in court, all the George Soros attorney had to say was that George Soros was a private citizen and the case was dismissed. Does that tell you something? The equity court is the only court left which protects unalienable rights yet almost no one understands it. And you certainly do not do motions in an equity court. You will be denied immediately. Motions are only for the public setting, so private citizens do not do motions. If you ever read the Bible with equity eyes you will see that Jesus never makes or commingles the public with the private.

In case of the issue of executor in an equity court, even if the Executor is present in the court he is not there. Come as the private citizen with primary rights and be the true owner. Don't be an executor. There is the case of the prisoner who got out almost immediately when he presented a bill of equity. In equity there is no consideration in the contract of being in prison. Since there was no consideration he had to be released. The injured party has to be present and there was no injured party and a real party of interest which must be present in equity for it to have any legitimacy in equity. Such was the case in his mock trial. [End]